Mr. Conkling's unjust, indecent, and wholly uncalled

for attack upon the Associated Press, and its agents in the Senate, last night, has roused the indignation of the

entire journalistic profession here. No member of Con-

gress has asked so many favors at the hands of the As-

It having been reported among the members of the

House that the minority report, submitted by Mr. Roose

velt of New-York and Mr. Crebs of Illinois, criticising

the operations of the District Government, would not be

allowed, by a majority of the Committee, to come before

the House, and thus that all discussion upon the subject

Senators Scott and Pratt made long speeches to empty

benches in the Senate, to-day, on the Ku-Kiux bill. They

dug up and exhibited in all its loathsomeness the skele

ton of Ku-Kluxism, and then 'argued that because out-

rages had existed a year or two ago, committed by an

organization which has been killed by this law, it is necessary in these times of tranquillity to again clothe the President with power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus until after the election. The bill has gone over until Monday, and the Senate has agreed to sit it out on Tuesday.

The House Appropriations Committee to-day agree

to insert, in the Sundry Civil Expenses bill, an appro-

priation of \$15,000 to construct a pneumatic tube from

the Capitol to the Government printing office, for the

conveyance of messages, copy, and printed matter, the

conveyance of messages, copy, and printed matter, the tube to be built upon the system of Albert Brisbane. Instead of propelling cars or cylinders through the tube, as is done in those now in use. Mr. Brisbane proposes to use hollow spheres. In these spheres will be inserted the materials to be transported, and the spehres will roll through the tube with little friction and with great velocity. A working model of the invention was exhibited to the Committee to-day by the inventor.

It is a subject of frequent remark that Chief Justice McKean of Utah still remains by Washington assessment.

McKean of Utah still remains in Washington, apparently engaged in endeavoring to lobby through Congress some

legislation to give him the extraordinary powers which he unlawfully assumed to himself in the recent Mormon

trials. It is stated by persons from Utah that there are more than 200 civil cases upon Judge McKean's docket which have been awaiting trial for more than a year, and that there is great complaint in the Territory because he pays so little attention to his duties as a Judge, and spends so much of his time in Washington.

Speaker Blaine and his colleagues of the Maine del

gation succeeded, to-day, in securing the adoption of

everal important provisions for the relief of the ship-

ears. The section agreed to embodies the best features

of the bills previously introduced by Messrs. Lynch and

of Speaker Blaine inserted in the Tariff bill. It admits

guardians; an Act to establish a system of men of the army; and an Act to establish a system of deposits to prevent desertion, and to elevate the con-dition of the rank and file of the army. There is authority for denying the truth of the state-ment that President Grant, in conversation with an Ohia Republican Congressman recently, said, in case of his re-election he intended to make a general change of office-holders throughout the country, and as a rule he did not believe any person who held office during one adminis-tratics along the related during a succeeding one; but

believe any person who held office during one adminis-tration should be retained during a succeeding one; but it was simple justice to keep all faithful officers until they had served four years. It is denied that the Presi-dent ever held such a conversation.

SENATOR CONKLING'S MISSTATEMENTS.

Sin: As you have to-day published Senator

Conkling's slanderous attack upon the Associated Press and some of its employés, please give me space to say

that all his statements relating to me, except the state ment that I sit in the gallery, are absolutely false.

Respectfully, A. DEVINE, Reporter of the U. S. Senate for the Associated Press.

THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT TO BE AN

NULLED.

It is understood that the Board of Police

will declare the present contract for cleaning the streets

been fully complied with. The Board will either take

the work in hand, and have the streets cleaned by a force of men acting under its direction, or it will give the con-tract to responsible men, retaining, however, a right to

supervise the work, and requiring the contract to be

fulfilled. Clean streets the Board says it will have. It

considers its reputation at stake in this matter, and it

wishes to show the public what can be done in this di

rection. The Board will meet to-day and make a final

will enable contractors to clean the streets in a thorough and systematic manner. To this should be added at

least \$50,000, paid by the lessees of hotels and piers for

extra work, which does not come properly within the terms of the street-cleaning contract. Commissioners

Bosworth and Manierre made, yesterday, personal in-

rally, by reason of location or density of population, be the filthlest, and found that the work was fairly done

Nevertheless, an improvement can be made. Orders have

Nevertheless, an improvement can be made. Orders have been issued to the police to rigidly enforce the corporation ordinances relative to throwing garbage, ashes, and filth in the streets. All such offenders have been promptly arrested, and fined by the magistrates before whom they have been taken. If this course be pursued throughout the Summer, and the Superintendent says that it will be, the work of those who are engaged in street cleaning will be lessened materially, and the improved condition of the streets will be made manifest at once. The Boards of Police and Health will cooperate in every way practicable, and they confidently anticipate that the health of the city will be materially improved by their combined efforts.

Judge Bosworth asked Contractor Brown, yesterday, if he was willing to resume work again under the street-cleaning contract, provided he could be paid weekly. Mr. Brown said that he was if the City would pay him for work already done. He claims that over \$100,000 is due him for cleaning streets.

MARKET REFORM.

Col. De Voe, Superintendent of Markets,

ent a communication yesterday to the Common Coun

cell, in reply to some inquiries propounded by the Joint Committee on Markets in relation to market affairs. The questions asked were in regard to the sale of impure

meats in the markets, whether measures had been taken

to punish offenders, and whether the reports were true

concerning the cutting of meat by wholesale dealers, the

concerning the cutting of meat by wholesale dealers, the occupancy of the sidewalks by marketmen, and the combinations of stand-holders to keep up the prices beyond what is just and fair.

The Superintendent, in his answer, says that he has taken measures to prevent dealers from occupying the sidewalks, has stopped the retailing of meat by wholesale dealers, has succeeded in causing the rubbish in the markets and vicinity to be removed, and has caused foul food to be seized whenever it has come to his notice or the aftention of the clerks. He further states that no combinations existed, in his knowledge, among market-

o the Editor of The Tribune.

whole was condensed, and on the suggestion

NEW-YORK. SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1872.-TRIPLE SHEET.

# Vol. XXXII....No. 9,710.

## WASHINGTON.

THE TARIFF AND TAX BILL. IMPORTANT CHANGES MADE-THE FREE LIST ENLARGED—THE FIRST MOVEMENT TOWARD SPECIE PAYMENTS—ONE-THIRD CUSTOMS DU-TIES PAYABLE IN LEGAL TENDERS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, May 17.-The House worked all day upon the Tariff bill. No debate was in order, and the session was entirely devoted to reading and voting upon amendments, a great number of which were offered. Some important changes were made in the bill. The free list was considerably enlarged, the most important additions being quinine, extracts of bark for tanning purposes, licorice, quicksilver, butter of cocoa, and Peruvian bark. On mo tion of Mr. Garfield, books printed in foreign languages and English books which have not been re vised in 20 years were freed from duty.

The most important amendment agreed to was th one offered by Mr. Peck, to authorize the payment of one-third of customs duties in legal tender notes. On this the vote was 94 to 62. A number of ineffectual attempts were made to induce the House to modify this decision. Mr. Dawes moved that the provision should not take effect until currency was at par with gold. This was voted down by Yeas, 65; Nays, 92. Mr. Garfield offered a proviso, that the section should not continue in effect after any increase should be made by law in the present volume of United States notes. This was also beaten, together with an amendment offered by Mr. Starkweather postponing the operation of the provision for one year. It was evident that a clear majority of the House was bent upon making greenbacks receivable for a portion of the customs revenue, and no effort to turn this majority aside from their purpose had any chance of success. The majority was made up of the solid Democratic force joined with about 20

On motion of Mr. Kelley, the seventh section, relating to a drawback on ribbons not wholly silk, which have been classified as silk ribbons, was stricken out, under the impression that somebody had a job in it, No one except two or three members of the Ways and Means Committee knew what it meant, and their mouths were shut by the resolution cutting off all debate. The eighth section, providing for the free importation in bond of lumber, hemp, manila, iron, steel, copper, and composition metal used in the construction and equipment of wooden sailing vessels employed in the foreign trade, and in the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, brought forth a flood of amendments. After more than an hour's voting the section was amended so as to extend its benefits to steamboats navigating the waters of the United States; and also, to permit vessels receiving the benefits of the section to engage in the coasting trade for not more than two months in any one year. This section completed the tariff portion

There yet remain 40 pages relating to Internal Revenue, comprising important modifications in the methods of collection, and a large number of reductions in the present taxes. By the rule adopted on Monday, not a word of debate is in order on this part of the bill. Most of the members recognized, to-day, the absurdity of adhering to a rule prohibited explanations of the meaning and effect of the bill, absolutely essential to any intelligent voting upon its complicated provisions. As the session of to-morrow had been previously set apart for the Committee on Claims, it was understood that nothing more should be done with the bill until Monday, when it would be in order to suspend the rules and rescind the resolution prohibiting debate. There will probably be an hour or two allowed for que undisposed of. It now looks as if the bill could be got through the House by the middle of next week If it should be run beyond Wednesday, it is under stood that Mr. Garfield will feel obliged to antagonize the business of the Appropriations Committee with it, and will ask the House to lay it aside and take up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

### THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION. THE ADMINISTRATION MEN EXCITED-AFRAID TO GO AND AFRAID TO STAY. 18Y TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, May 17 .- The Ad Mon Senators are in great trouble over the curnment question. Two months ago and more they passed a resolution, prepared in a secret cau-tus, to which the Liberal Republicans were not invited, fixing the day of adjournment on the 29th of May. The resolution was opposed by Messrs. Achurz, Sumner, Trumbull, and others, and all sorts of amendments were offered, but those who were the Administration collar sat still in their seats and made no speeches, except Conking, who called "queetion" 20 or 30 times. Then the Administration was anxious to get Congress away from Washington before the Philadelphia Convention in order that no political discussions upon the action of that Convention should be held in either House. Hav ing passed that resolution, the Senate, instead of going to work in earnest, spent days and weeks on a Tariff bill they knew that the House would not accept; in defeating Amnesty and Civil Rights bills; in putting the Mon rill amendment upon the Deficiency bill, to be defeate in Conference Committee, and in passing a Supplementary Election law that everybody knows will fail in the far behind in the Senate, and, in the meantime, politic have taken such a turn that the Administration have taken such a turn that the Administration fears more to let the members of Congress go home, mincle with their constituents, and learn how popular sentiment is going, than it does the political speeches. Once away from Washington, it now looks as though a great many of the Republicans in the House would publicly pronounce for the Cincinnati ticket, and this would have an influence on the Baltimore Convention disastrous to Grant. The great question now is, therefore, how to prevent an early adjournment, or to get through the bill extending the Ku-Kiux law until after the election.

tion disastrous to Grant. The great question now is, therefore, how to prevent an early adjournment, or to get through the bill extending the Ku-Klux law until after the election.

The House now holds the key of the situation. It can pass the Senate's 20th of May resolution any day, and it immediately becomes a law. But the Administration majority in the Senate don't want it passed, and they don't want it to remain where it has any chance of passing. When the House resolution fixing the day of adjournment on the 6th of June was received in the Senate, this morning, it was at once referred to the Finance Committee, where it is likely to remain for the present. Late this afternoon Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution asking the House to return the one sent to them by the Senate, remarking that he desired that the Senate should have the question of adjournment entirely at its own disposal. This the House will not be likely to do, if the vote yesterday can be taken as an indication. It is reported here to night that some of the Administration Senators, anticipating this refusal, are contemplating delaying the business of the session still further, so that on the day of adjournment some of the important appropriation bills will not have been acted upon, and a special Summer session of Congress will be made necessary. It is hardly probable that they will dare do anything of the kind.

# CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS OF MR. COBURN TO STIFLE THE BUELL INVESTIGATION-WHY MR. CONKLING ATTACKED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-OPERATIONS OF THE DISTRICT GOV-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 17, 1872.
There was a stormy session of the House Military Com Brittee to-day, about the missing records of the War Department. A majority of the Committee has all along been in favor of going into the investigation in a thor ough manner, without reference to any political result that might ensue; but the Chairman, Mr. Coburn, and one or two other members of the Committee, have seemed to be in favor of finding out as little as possible and keeping the little information obtained a dead secret from the public. It appears that the majority determined, this morning, not to defer any longer to the views of the Chairman, and to have a test vote upon the question of sending for Gen. Buell, and for the copy of the proceedings of the Court, which he is said to have in his possession. Coburn protested against this, but was everruled by the Committee; and it was ordered that Gen. Buell should be sent for, and, also, Benjamin Pitof Cincinnati, who was the phonographic seworter of the Court, and who, it is reported, furnished

Gen, Buell with his copy of the proceedings. The meeting of the Committee, this morning, was held with closed doors, as usual, but this much of the proceedings has leaked out. It is now believed that the investigation will be pursued with energy, impartiality, and good sense, and that there will be no further attempt to avoid obtaining information of the greatest importance to the success of the inquiry. Mr. Coburn has repeatedly denied, of late, that the Buell Court extended its inquiries as far back as the battle of Pitteburgh Landing, and it is understood that he made these statements on the authority of Gen. Lewis Wallace, who was President of the Court. If the record ever comes to light, however, it is asserted, by persons who are perfectly familiar with its contents, that it will be found that, on the cross-examination of witogases by Gen. Buell, the history of the battle of Pittsburgh Landing will be put in gvidence, and the conduct of the leading Generals, who commanded in that engagement, pretty severely criticised. Gen. Buell's object in bringing out this testimony was to show that there was no more reason for inquiry into the military capacity of Gen. Halleck than into his own, for his own timely arrival at Pittsburgh Landing saved the battle, and brought order and victory out of confusion and defeat.

Mr. Conkling's unjust, indecent, and wholly uncalled men, and that prices were regulated entirely according to the demand and supply. The Superintendent states also that the revenue derived from the stands is now more than double what it was last year, and that he is taking measures to increase it still further.

HORRIBLE INDIAN OUTRAGE.

CAPTURE OF A GOVERNMENT TRAIN ZEVER. TEEN PERSONS EITHER KILLED, WOUNDED, OR BURNED.

WASHINGTON, May 17 .- A report has been received at the War Department giving details of the massacre, by Indians, Mexicans, and negroes combined, of the persons in charge of a train of supplies en route to Fort Stockton, at Howard's Wells, near old Fort Landers easter. The facts, as reported to Gen. Augur by Col. Meritt of the 9th Cavalry, under date of April 29, from Fort Clark, are given as follows:

Meritt of the 9th Cavairy, under date of April 29, from Port Clark, are given as follows:

On the 20th inst. I arrived, with the cavalry of my command, at Howard's Wells a few hours too late to prevent one of the most horrible massacres that has ever been perpetrated on this frontier. A Mexican train, loaded with United States commissary and ordnance stores, on ite way from San Antonio to Fort Stockton, was attacked by Indians, plundered, and burned. All the people with the train, if persons in all, were either killed or wounded except one woman. My command buried it bodies and brought three wounded men and one woman into this post. The trail of the Indians was soon found, and a rapid pursuit was at once made by Companies A and H of the 9th Cavalry, commanded respectively by Capt. Cooney and Lieut. Vincent. After following the trail some seven or eight miles the cavairy came on the Indians in force on the summit of a steep and almost impassable bluff. Here a sharp fight occurred, in which I regret to say Lieut. Vincent fell mortally wounded. He died shortly after returning to camp, about 10 o'clock that night. Capt. Cooney was painfully, though not seriously, injured by his horse falling and dragging him some distance. Lack of ammunition and supplies, as the command was changing its station with limited transportation, made a protracted pursuit of the Indians impracticable. A woman who excaped reports that six Indians were killed in the fight.

Words fail to convey an idea of the stekening atrocities committed by the demons who overpowered the train men. Several of them were taken allive, tied to wasons, and burned. An old woman was carried some distance from the place of the attack and then shot and scalped. Her grandchild had its cars cut off, was scalped, and had its brains dashed out; while her daughter—the mother of the child—who witnessed it all, as also the death of her husband at the truin, was carried off.

The train had nine men with it, and the remainder of the party were women and children. It is re gress has asked so many favors at the hands of the Associated Press agents in this city as Senator Conkling,
and no member has been more liberally treated by them.
Ever since he has been in the Senate he has been in the
habit of sending special abstracts of his speeches to the
Associated Press office for publication, and has made
bitter complaints because all the bills and memorials
which have been introduced by him have not been telegraphed in full. The simple explanation of the matter
is that the Associated Press agents are instructed not to
telegraph immaterial or worthless matter. This is the
reason why Senator Conkling's name appears so seldom
in the regular reports.

allowed, by a majority of the commence, the House, and thus that all discussion upon the subjects treated in it was to be stifled. Mr. Roosevelt, to prevent this gag from being applied, just before the House adjourned to-day, asked leave to print some remarks he had prepared to accompany his report. This very reasonable request was granted by the House, without objection. A few minutes later, Mr. Eldridge, who sits near Mr. Roosevelt, suspecting something, asked upon what subject Mr. Roosevelt had obtained leave to print remarks, and was informed that the remarks were in supportfof his report on the affairs of the District of Columbia; whereupon Mr. Eldridge grew furious, addressing the Speaker, and exclaming, in a loud voice, "I object, I object." The Speaker informed him that his objection came too late, as other business had been entered upon. Mr. Eldridge, nothing daunted, attempted to convey the impression that he had onjected in time. Mr. Roosevelt then stated to the House that Mr. Eldridge did not rise to object until other business had intervened, and not until Mr. Eldridge had inquired as to the subject of the remarks.

FLEETWOOD PARK-DECISION OF THE DISPUTED TROT OF LAST SEPTEMBER-SUSIE THE

At Fleetwood Park, on the 18th of Septem ber, 1871, a purse of \$2,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:28, was included in the regular programme o the Fall meeting of the Association of that track. For this twelve horses were entered:

T. Carpenter's z. m. Susie, J. L. Doty's br. m. Lady Augusta, S. McLaughlin's b. m. Murg, J. Lovett's br. g. Young Brune, J. Rafti', b. g. Dreaden, J. Murphy's b. g. Charley Green, G. P. Carpenter's b. m. Lady Ross, J. J. Bowen's g. g. Seafoam, M. Carroll's b. g. Ben Starr, B. Mace's g. g. Medoc, M. Roden's br. g. James H. Coleman, and A. Patterson's s. g. Dreaduaught. All these started, and Charley Green won the first and

second heats, and Medoc the third heat. In starting for the fourth heat, the starting judge, Mr. Van Cortlandt, the President of the Association, after the horses had scored several times, gave the word "Go," but another judge in the stand (H. Daten) injudiciously or unthink-ingly rang the bell for the horses to come back directly afterward. All obeyed the recall-signal; except James H. Coleman, Medoc, and Charley Green, who trotted the heat out, which was won by Coleman, beating Charley Green a neck. Two bell had been rung to recall the horses, but the starting judge and President, Mr. Van Cortlandt, contended that after the word was given there could be no recall. His colleagues on the stand persisted in regarding this as other two judges ordered the race to proceed, but Mr of Speaker Biaine inserted in the Tarin onl. It admits materials used in building ships for the foreign trade free of duty, and provides for ships' stores to be taken from bonded warehouse free of duty.

The President has approved the following bills: An Act to provide that minors shall not be enlisted in the military service without the consent of their parents or cuardians; an Act to establish the pay of the enlisted men of the grapy; and an Act to establish a system of

Green in the second.	
SUNWART.	
PLEETWOOD PARK, May 16 -Resumed trot for purse of \$2,000 for 2:23	
horses; \$1,300 for first; \$500 for second; \$200 for third horse.	
T. C. Carpenter's s. m. Saste	
J. Murphy's b. g. Charley Green 3 0 2 2	
B. Mace's g. g. Medoc 5 5 3	
B. Mace a g. g. Mente.	
A. Patterson's s. g. Dreadanught 6 7 6	
J. L. Doty's a. m. Lady Angusta	
M. Roden's br. g. James H. Coleman 5 4 4	
J. J. Bowen's g. g. Seafoam 7 7 7 7	
Time-2:291, 2:271, 2:261, 2:31.	
PLESTWOOD PARK, May 17,-Match, \$400, Mile heats, best three	
PURRYWOOD PARK, MINT II, - MAICH, BANG, MING BEAM, DESS TAILED	

# five, in harmess.

J. Dougrey's hr. m. Fanny Lambert.

W. Lovell's b. m. Toper.

Time, 2:32, 2:35, 2:37, 2:334, 2:354. LEXINGTON RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 17 .- A heavy rain fell turing the night and morning, making the track very heavy. Both the races to-day were run in a heavy rain storm, and the favorities beaten in both. The promises to be very muddy to-morrow, but Mr. Harper states that he will run Longfellow, rain or shine. Frog-town will run against him, The first race was mile heats

3	for a purse of \$200.
1	SUNNARY.
9	Elsie 1
a	Mollie Cad 2
8	Melntyre's ch. c 3 di
3	John DocDist.
ı	SunflowerDist.
1	Time-1:544: 1:574.
ı	The second race was a selling race; 11 mile dash,

won by Florence J., beating Face; 11 mile dean, and won by Florence J., beating Spindrift, McIntyre's b. g., Piggy, May Viley, Mephisto, Moselle, and Minnie Lee, in the same order. Time, 2:231.

BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION RACES. NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 17 .- The first race o-day was a three-mile dash for an Association purse of \$500, and was won by Annie B., beating Euchre, second, and Bay Tom, third. Time, 5:53. The second race was mile heats, three in five, for an Association purse of \$500.

# THE NAPHTHA DEMON.

Mr. Gildersleve, Superintendent of the Bureau Mr. Gildersleve, Superintendent of the Bureau of Combustibles, served notices, yesterday, on 42 persons for selling kerosene without licenses, and on 19 persons for selling kerosene below the standard. Among the offenders, are George L. Smith of No. 49 East Breadway, and R. B. McIlvaine, agent for "Danforth's fiuld." both of whom continue to defy the officials and to sell liquidgas in violation of the law. Mr. Gildersleve states that he intends to bring them to a sense of duty, by the accumulation of penalties until they shall be compelled to desist from selling their dangerous materials. Nine persons were also cited, yesterday, to appear to answer to the charge of keeping more than one barrel of kerosene, in violation of law, on premises occupied in part as dwellings. The accused are all required to appear before Judge Fowler, May 30, and show cause why judgment should not be rendered against them.

CRIMES AND AND CASUALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ....H. L. Davis, conductor of a gravel train on the Hudson River Railroad, was run over at Bhinebeck, resterday, and

. The knob factory of Geo. Jones and severa age were destroyed by fire at Peekskill, last evening. Loss is insurance, \$4,400.

.... Several hundred acres of woodland in Malden, Mass, were bursed over, on Wednesday and Thursday, endangering many dwellings. The fronce and citizens were called out, and so far subdued the fire that no further danger is anticipated.

There have been a number of incendiary fires thur, recently, the buildings burned being principally unoccupied ups, ice-houses, and burns. Testerday three beys were arrested on on 6 being the incendiaries. They will be assumed on Menday. ....The schooner Cinderella capsized in a squall in Mussel Ridge Channel, of Sheep Island Bar, at Rockland, Me., Thurs day, and immediately sunk. She lies with her masts out of water in such a position as to endanger the navigation of the channel. The crew were asyed.

# FOREIGN NEWS.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER TRIPOLI. THE PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED. LONDON, Friday, May 17, 1872.

The Agent of the Cupard line has received inforation of the loss of the steamer Tripoli from Liverpool for Boston.

The Tripoli went ashore on South Tusker Rock, off Carnsore Point, on the Irish coast. Her crew and ngers were all saved, but the vessel will be a total loss. Little of the cargo can be saved.

### SPAIN. THE CARLISTS AGAIN DEFEATED.

MADRID, Priday, May 17, 1872. News has been received of a fight at Manaria and the defeat of the Carlists, numbering 5,000, by killed and a large number of wounded and prisoners.

It is reported from the Spanish frontier, through Carlist channels, that the Government troops have been do feated near Bilbao, with the loss of many prisoners.

# SHE LEAVES ASPINWALL UNDER THE CONVOY

ASPINWALL, May 5 .- On the 26th ult., at noon, the steamship Virginius left the harbor of Aspin-wall, convoyed for 20 miles out by the United States steamer Kansas, and followed by the Spanish warsteamer Pizarro. Both of the men-of-war went out ready for action, but no fight took place. The Virginius ready for action, but no fight took place. The Virginius had cleared for Puerto Cabello. When her captain (Bowen) bade the Kansas good-by, the Pizarro was about four miles distant. The Virginius escaped her pursuer, but put into Carthagena on the 27th uit, in distress, leaking badly. The leak will probably be stopped in a few days, and the Virginius proceed to Puerto Cabello. It is reported that a Spanish man-of-war is at Puerto Cabello, two more at Laguayra, and one is running up and down the coast from Savanilla to Puerto Cabello.

### CENTRAL AMERICA.

ASPINWALL, May 5 .- Central American dates are to the 1st instant. Guatemala is at peace, but will support Salvador, if called upon, in a war with Honduras. The clergy are indignant because the Government has decreed the expulsion from the country in future of any priest who preaches matter of a political nature. Political affairs between Salvador and Honduras are still threatening. The Salvador militia are organizing, and every able bodied citizen is called to arms.

### THE LAST CUBAN EXPEDITION. TEN ARMED MEN LANDED IN CUBA FROM THE

STEAMER EDGAR STEWART—SHE IS CHASED BY A SPANISH VESSEL, AND TAKES REFUGE IN JAMAICA-THE VESSEL NOW IN CUSTODY OF THE U. S. STEAMER WYOMING.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 10.-The steamer Edgar Stewart arrived here on the 14th of April, under culiar circumstances. She cleared from New-London which were not to be found on her clearance papers, and detention under a charge of violating the neutrality laws at all in daylight, but from a given point which should be shown her commander, and at a time which he suld be informed of by some one on board of her. She should then proceed in a direct line "through a channel" at night, "so as to be seen from neither point." This she accomplished, and landed a boat with 10 armed men; upon them, the Edgar Stewart put out again to sea, but nissing companions might be heard from ; but, though the steamer made signals, no boat came off.

The crew (or rather the Cubans on board) then rose against the captain and took command of the steamer themselves; but sighting a Spanish gun-boat in the which gave them chase, they restored the captain to his command and ran into the port of Kingston, Jamaics, at night, where she reported herself in distress. On arrival at Kingston, ing powder on board, according to harbor reguas she was not allowed to proceed further than be deposited. While here, the Captain preferred charges of "mutiny and piracy" against those on board, and they in turn preferred charges of filibustering against the Captain, who, to make matters still worse, stated that he apprehended that those on board would carry off his vessel, leaving him behind. These several declara tions were forwarded to the Governor and the United States Consul, and in accordance with a law which enables the Governor of this Island, on certain representations of the Collector of Customs, to detain such a vessel pending an investigation, she was taken in charge by the naval authorities at Port Royal.

These circumstances brought about an examination and it was found that the coal on board the Edgar Stewart was strongly charged with bacon, and that she wa capable of running 16 knots an hour. It now become a question with the Governor how they could deal with question with the Governor how they could deal with this vessel. She had reported herself in distress, but then there were these declarations of those on board as to the unlawful character of her mission, and this was supported by the nature of her cargo. There was, therefore, considerable delay; but the Government eventually decided upon letting her go, and so informed her stommander and the United States Consul, to whom she was delivered over. Meanwhile a Spanish steamer-of-war came to look after the Edgar Stewart, and not long after her the American steamer-of-war Wyoming, from Key West. The officers of Her Majesty's steamer Plover, who had been keeping a strict watch upon the Edgar Stewart to prevent her escape, and who had their guns loaded and bearing upon her day and night, were sadly disappointed when they found they had to grant her liberty, and still more chagrined when they found the Edgar Stewart again captured by the Captain of the United States steamer Wyoming, who put an armed crew on board of her and announced his intention of carrying her off to Key West, where he declared the British authorities had a right to have taken her as a prize for adjudication.

While the Edgar Stewart was in charge of Her Majesty's steamer Plover, the latter vessel having just returned from a cruise off Hayti, had not a tun of coal on board, and it was found difficult to keep up the appearance of readiness. When she was absent coaling, although the Stewart had been told not to leave port, and which she might easily have done during the night for all Her Majesty's steamer Plover could have done to prevent her, it was found that she was getting up steam. The Plover, which had been shoveling in coal into the furnaces as it was being brought on board in baskets, then came up, but before she came alongside the Edgar Stewart tempt to escape, declared they had no fires and no steam, yet the engineers of the latter had turned on their hose and put out the fires; and on being charged with an attempt to escape, declared they h this vessel. She had reported herself in distress, but

LATEST .- HAVANA, May 17 .- The alleged blockade-run ner, Edgar Stewart, had not left the harbor of Kingston, but was preparing to sail. The U.S. steamer Wyoming and the Spanish man-of-war Borgia were watching her and each other, and both had steam up ready to accom pany her to sea. There was much excitement among the copie of Kingston over the possibility of a collision. A SPANISH COURT-MARTIAL.

HAVANA, May 17 .- A Court-Martial, com HAVANA, May 17.—A Court-Martial, composed of officers of the regular army, assembled at Matanas, yesterday, for the purpose of trying Emilio Garcia, Manuel Madruga, Bruno Dominguez, Simon Duarte, [Camillo Sanchez, Rafael Cabiera, Josepuin Cabrera, Rafael Soto, Antonio Oliva, Gabino Perez, and Domingo Rodiguez, atias Picadara, charged with having made use of revolutionary cries. The decision of the Court is unknown. The acting Captain-General is President of the Court.

# JAMAICA.

## NEW STEAMSHIP ARRANGEMENT. HAVANA, May 17 .- Advices from Kingston o the 12th inst. state that the Colonial authorities hav

erminated the contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of the United States, for carrying the mails to and from Jamaica; and the tenders of the British West India and Pacific Company for that service have been ac

THE INTERNATIONAL RACE. ACCIDENT TO THE ATALANTA BOAT.

LORDON, Friday, May 17, 1872.

The Atalanta crew to-day received from merica the new shell in which they intended to row the international match on the Thames; but on inspection it was found that the beat had been ruined during the voyage, it having been badiy packed. This unfortunate accident, however, will not prevent the race, as the

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN JAPAN. WASHINGTON, May 17 .- A dispatch from Yo-

Washington, May 17.—A dispatch from Yokohama, Japan, dated April 29, says:

By an Imperial decree the Tenno of Japan has abolished all edicts directed against Christianity which have been in force for over three centuries. This is the voluntary act of a generous and enlightened sovereign who, scrupulously regarding the interests and safety of his people, resents any foreign dictation touching the internal affairs of his empire, but willingly aspires to lead them in his own way as rapidly as is consistent with the nature of radical changes toward the full benefits of a civilisation uniform with that of scientifically developed nations. This result has been delayed by frequent embarrassments which the Government encountered from the persistent interference of certain foreign missionaries, who systematically baptized criminals convicted of infamous crimes, and then attempted to avert just punishment under the laws by raising cries of Christian persecution and invoking foreign interference. It is hoped nothing of the sort will occur again.

It is reported at Valparaiso that Don Adolfo Ibañez, present Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile, is to be appointed Envoy of that country at Washington.
Don Camilo E. Cobo has retired from the Chilian Ministry
of Finance, and is succeeded by Don Ramon Barros Luco.
According to advices from Valparaise it was

expected that, toward the end of April, the Transandine

On the 4th of April the United States steamer having on board the commission for the exploration of Nicaragua for a canal, arrived and anchored in Port Limon, Costa Rica. On her departure she left behind an officer and two others to examine the capabilities of the port.

According to intelligence received from the Argentine Republic, via Lima, to the 16th of March last, the civil war in Corrientes had terminated with the complete defeat of Col. Babiene, who also fell into the power of the revolutionists. The battle took place at a place of the revolutionists. The battle took place at a place called Tabaco. Babiene had a force of 4,200 men, being superior to the revolutionists, who, however, triamphed, owing to the superiority of their artillery, which, from the strong positions it occupsed, carried death among the flies of the opposing combatants. The fight lasted about 20 hours, and much blood was shed. Besides the numbers killed there were 500 wounded. After the battle was over, Col. Sosa of the Revolution party set free all the prisoners, including Babiene. The Argentine Government had asked Brazii to abandon the Island of Cerrito as Argentine territory, and Brazil had refused. On the 14th or March an officer had been dispatched in all haste to call up the Brazil fleet, and as the island was not fortified, the order was also sent to put it on a war footing.

\*\*Por Foreign Correspondence, etc. see third page.

# For Foreign Correspondence, etc., see third page.

THE DICKINSON COLLEGE ALUMNI REUNION. The third annual Reunion Dinner of the Alumni and friends of Dickinson College was held last evening at the New-York Hotel. A very large number of the delegates to the General Conference of the Me thedist Church were present. After dinner the party adjourned to the parlors, and Dr. Dashiell, President of the College, made a speech referring to the encouraging condition of the institution, which was founded by the Presbyterian Church in 1765, and purchased by the Methodists in 1830. It was patronized largely before the war by Southern students, who left with the opening of hostilities, thus reducing the number of attendants nearly one-half. When the Confederate troops captured Carlisle the college was converted into a hospital and the grounds into a camp. President Dashiel has sent in his resignation, which is to take effect in June. The Rev. Dr. Peck, cx-President of the College, detailed some personal reminiscences of his association with the institution, and Horatio C, King, Secretary of the Alumni, read the following dispatches:

The Students of Dickinson College to their elder brickers, greeting: We at our books propose to you at your table the hoof and interest of Dickinson.

Wilson, Battone, Knapp, and Roberston, Committee.

WILSON, BATTOME, KNAPP, and ROBERTSON, Committee

Dickinson sends cordial salutation to her sons and friends. May their reunion be pleasant. In behalf of the faculty.

Etters were read from Bishops Janes and Simpson, and from the Union. Belies Lettres and Schentific Societies of Dickinson College. The Rev. Dr. Wentworth, Judge Reynolds, the Rev. Dr. Deems of the Church of the Strangers, the Rev. Dr. Crooks of The Methodist, and others, made remarks.

THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION The following are the officers, committees, and managers of the State Charities Aid Association recently organized to establish Local Visiting Commit tees for the public charitable institutions of the city and

neur M. Smith.

Advisory Members.—Mrs. Hamilton Pish. Mrs. Minturn, Mrs. N. P.

Hesack, Mrs. Heury B. Smith, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Mrs. Lewis M.

Rutherford, Mrs. Schuyler, Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Dr. Emily

Blackwell, Mrs. George Wm. Curtle, William C. Bryant.

Robert J. Livingston, Charles O'Conor, B. K. Peirce, D. D., Dr.

Associate Managers.—Mrs. David Lane, President Local Visiting Committee for Bellevue Hospital; Miss Resalts Builter, Secretary Local Vis
ling Committee for Bellevue Hospital: Mrs. Frank Vuncent, Fresident

Local Visiting Committee, Westchester County Poor-kousey Miss F.

Chapin, Secretary Local Visiting Committee, Westchester County Poor-

This Association has already begun its work in New York City, through its "Local Visiting Committee for Bellevue Bospital," and also in Westchester County, thus far with beneficial results.

THE NEW-HAVEN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. New-Haven, Conn., May 17 .- The Chamber of Commerce of New-Haven, which was organized in 1794, and is, with one exception, the oldest in the coun-try, was to-night reorganized by the election of Thos. R try, was to-night reorganized by the election of Thos. R. Trowbridge for President, and ex-Gov. James E. English for first Vice-President. The Chamber has numbered among its active members Noah Webster and Roger Sherman, but for the past few years has not been fully kept up. The recent remarkable growth of the city and increase of business and commerce renders the revival of this ancient organization particularly desirable.

THE MRS. MCCARTY MURDER TRIAL.

UTICA, N. Y., May 17.—In the case of Jose-phine A. McCarty of Albany, charged with the murder of Henry H. Hall of Ogdensburg, alleged to have been of Henry H. Hall of Ogdensburg, alleged to have been committed in a felonious assault made upon Milton H. Thompson, in a street car, the greater part of the day was occupied by Judge Doolittle in his charge to the jury. The jury went out at \$5.10 this evening. At \$5.00 at messenger recalled the Court, and at 7:10 the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." There was tumultous applause in the Court-room upon the announcement of the verdict. Mrs. McCarty was at once rearrested on a bench warrant on a charge of assault upon Milton H. Thompson with intent to kill.

THE COPPER MINERS' STRIKE-TROOPS ON THE GROUND.

CHICAGO, May 17 .- A special from Houghon, Mich., says 1,250 miners, out of about 2,000 who were engaged in the recent strike, are still idle, but keeping quiet. It is asserted by the citizens that the ring leaders of the movement are two recently arrived Cor-nish men, named Gross and Vavian, who are alleged to be members of the Internationals. One hundred and fitty United States troops are now at Houghton, and two additional companies were on the way from Buffalo.

DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES ON THE MISSOURI AND KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROADS,

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 17 .- A heavy rain last night washed away two bridges on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, between this city and Wyandotte, and also several bridges on the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. John K. Sheridan has been appointed Internal ... A dispatch from Helena, Montana, states that

hise.

The Boston Common Council, by a vote of 32 Yeas to 22 Nays, have ordered the Trustees of the Public Library to open the reading-room on Sundays.

the reading-room on Sundays.

A rowing contest takes place on the Schuylkill River on Monday between the Henry Coulter and Biglin crews for \$1,000 a side. Distance, for miles.

Judge Ross Wilkins died, yosterday, in Detroit, aged 78 years. He was appointed by President Jackson, in 1823, and held effice until two years ago, when he reluntarily retired.

The horse-shoers of Boeton fand vicinity are erganizing a strike for an increase of wages. The Union is quite strong, comprising about 250 of the 300 horseshoers in Boston and its neighborhood.

.. The Grand Jury of Frenton are said to be in-sating the alleged frauds by certain persons in the last Legislature erence to the Stanbope Railroad bill. Several members have been naced, and some have been here.

SUREENDER TO ENGLAND.

PROSPECTS OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE

WASHINGTON TREATY. COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS-THE DELAY IN THE SENATE REGARDED AS FATAL TO THE ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

LONDON, Friday, May 17, 1872. The Supplemental Article to the Treaty of Washington continues to be the most prominent object of public attention. The leading editorial article of every London morning paper is devoted to the subject. The delay of the American Senate in acting upon the proposed article is regarded as fatal to it.

At a meeting of the Exeter Chamber of Commerce to-night, Sir Stafford Northcote, who presided, made a speech, in which he alluded to the negotiations preceding the signing of the Treaty of Washington. He stated that the understanding of the British Commissioners was that a promise had been given that the claim for indirect damages should not be presented. But it was necessary that the American Senate should not be placed in a position requiring a confession that wrong had been done. On a previous occasion, the matter had been treated in a statesmanlike manner; no petty question was then admitted. If the Senate now dealt as it did with the negotiation of last year, a settlement might be counted on as sure

LONDON, Saturday, May 18, 1872. The correspondence between the British and American Governments is published and commented on by the journals, which generally express hope of a favorable decision by the Senate.

ACTION OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS-STRONG CONDEMNATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION BY A REPUBLICAN SENATOR. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! WASHINGTON, May 17 .- Very little sympathy is ex-

pressed by the members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs for the Administration in the deplorable dilemma in which it has placed itself on the indirect damages question. A Republican member of the Committee said, in conversation to-day, that the course of the Administration in regard to the Treaty had been marked by an entire lack of dignity and statesmanship. He said Bancroft Davis had drawn the American case in the same spirit in which a pettifogging lawyer argues before a country Squire. Davis did not at first set up the claim for consequential damages as a distinct proposition, but had skillfully scattered that sentiment throughout the case. He understood that, upon reading the case as prepared by Davis, Fish conceived the idea of setting up the claum as a separate proposition, but Caleb Cushing, being called upon to counsel in the premises, strenu ously protested against Fish's idea, urging that it should be put in a delicate way generally, with a view to the favorable influence such claim might have in determining the amount of direct damages in individual cases, but that, finally, yielding to Mr. Fish's determination to make a distinct claim for consequential damages, Cushing drew up that part of the case in compliance with Fish's desire. England did not at first object, because she feared that the consequential claims would be allowed by the tribunal, for no eminent publicist in Europe had ever thought they would be; but the character or the Tribunal itself had recently been observed by Great Britain with serious apprehension as not being of the highest; besides, the Emperor of Russia was credited by English statesmen with being constantly watchful for an opportunity to gratify a deep feeling of hatred he has for Great Britain. England, therefore, felt there was no safety except in abandoning the Treaty entirely or compelling a complete back down on the part of the United States from the claim for indirect damages. The member strenuously condemned the recent proposal of the Administration to withdraw the indirect claims, and declared that the whole case, from beginning to end, had been bungled and mis managed. He believed that the Treaty would stand, but that it would be without the consequential claim, which, be said, had been injudiciously made, and which was now about to be abandoned in a cowardly and unmanly way. Nothing of interest has occurred toin connection with the Treaty muddle. day in connection with the Treaty muddle. The Senate Foreign Committee held another ion to-day, and will continue its liberations to-morrow, when it is expected some conclusion will be reached. The Senate itself manifests no haste to act upon the question which the President has submitted, as the Administration majority seem to fear that, whatever they do, they

Aside from the Senators themselves, who are very unwilling to talk about the subject, the matter i discussed more as a political subject than as a grave international question. What will be the effect of this or that course on Grant's chances of reclection? is the question that has been asked, to-day, oftener than any other; and if it could be answered positively it would be safe to predict the course that would be advised by many of Grant's thickand-thin supporters. It is fair to say, however, that ome of the most earnest renomination men give to this proposed surrender no countenance at all, but condemn the whole business in unmeasured

will in the end wish they had taken a different

DEBATE IN THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENTA VIRTUAL RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY.

OTTAWA, May 17 .- After a debate extending over eix days, a division was reached in the House of Commons, last night, on Sir John A. Macdonald's motion for a second reading of the bill to give effect to the Treaty of Washington. The bill was intro-duced by Sir John A. Macdonald on the 3d inst. On the 8th inst. Mr. Blake, in amendment to the motion for a second reading, moved the following:

for a second reading, moved the following:

That ibefore proceeding further with the said hill
this House feels bound to declare that while Her
Majesty's loyal subjects, the people of Canadas, woold at
all times make any reasonable sacrifice in the interest of
the empire, there is just grounds for the dissatisfaction
pervading the whole country at the mode in which our
rights have been dealt with in the negotiations at Washington, and the subsequent proposal of our Government
that England should adopt the Canadian loan as the
price of the adoption of the Treaty, and the abandonment of the claims in respect of Penian raids, which
affect not merely our peace, but also our honor.

The debate was continued from day to day, and on

The debate was continued from day to day, and on the 13th inst. Mr. Bodwell moved the following amendment:

That all after the word "that" be omitted and the following inserted: "Having regard to the existing differences between the United States and Great Britain concerning the proceedings necessary to give effect to the Treaty of Washington, it is inexpedient to proceed further at this time with said bill."

At 12 o'clock, last night, a division was taken on Mr. Bodwell's amendment, with the following result: For the amendment, 51; against, 125. The House then divided on Mr. Blake's amendment, which was also lost-Yeas, 52; Nays, 125.

The amendments having thus been disapproved of, the House divided on the motion for a second read ing, which was carried-Yeas, 121; Nays, 55. The bill has passed its critical stage, and practically, so far as Canada is concerned, the Treaty of Washington is ratified and confirmed.

For Press extracts on Alabama Blunder see second page

# SUSPECTED MALPRACTICE.

Mrs. Margaret Kutzelman, age 35, of No. 146 Essex-st., the mother of several children, complained of great abdominal pain a week ago, and her husband sug gested that a physician should be called in. She did not gested that a physician should be caned in. See the lack heed the suggestion, but sent for Mrs. Simonton, a mid-wife, who lived next door. The sick woman was under the care of Mrs. Simonton until Taursday morning, when she died in great agony. Deputy Coroner Cush-man examined the body, and found that death had been caused by metro peritonitis, the result of an abortion. It might have resulted, however, he thought, from a fall An inquest will be held by Coroner Schirmes.